

Green Pickles
Oysters.

TABLE OIL

Green and Plagniol; with general assortment of articles in our line.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.
FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.
FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.
FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.
FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.
FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.
FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

George R. McKee and the Public Print-
ing.

For the last two months Locofoco editors have been exerting their wits to the utmost to find something in the record of the American candidate for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals by which they might injure him. This they have been unable to do thus far, although they have occasionally gone beyond the record in order to furnish themselves with some weapon of offense. Those of our readers in Kentucky who pay any attention to our State politics will remember that the Democrats in the last Legislature voted to lease the Penitentiary to one of their own partisans for \$5,000 per annum, in preference to leasing it to the present efficient and energetic American Keeper for \$12,000 per annum. The Americans, having the majority in the Senate refused to go into the election unless the price of the lease was fixed at the sum which Mr. Ward had offered, and the Democrats having the choice of making their partisan pay the same price that was offered by Mr. Ward, or of not being able to elect him at all, finally succumbed; not, however, before they had placed themselves on record as endeavoring to deprive the State of \$16,000 in order to enrich a violent partisan. Mr. McKee uses this fact to much advantage in his speeches before the people, and shows up in a masterly manner the hypocrisy of that party who are constantly prating about economy in public expenditures, but who, nevertheless, are ready at any time to squander large sums of the people's money, provided some one of their own corrupt organization may reap the benefits.

In order to do away with the effect of this exposition of Locofoco dishonesty, the Democrats charge that Hon. Geo. R. McKee, when he was in the Kentucky Legislature, some fifteen years ago, voted for Col. Hodges, the Whig candidate for Public Printer, against Wm. Tanner, the Democratic candidate, although the latter gentleman had offered to do the work for 20 per cent. less than Col. Hodges had been doing in making a considerable difference in each year's bill. This is the truth, but as is usual with some Democratic papers when discussing the record of their adversaries, it is not the whole truth. It may not be improper to briefly state the facts of the case as they appear upon the State Journals.

Col. Hodges had been Public Printer for a number of years, and had been doing the work connected with his office for the same prices that had been charged by all those who had preceded him. In 1843 Mr. Tanner sent in a communication to the Legislature, to the effect that the charges made by Col. Hodges were unreasonable and that the work could be done for a sum much smaller than that which had been previously paid to Col. Hodges and those who preceded him in office. The Legislature then invited both of these gentlemen to send in proposals, stating the sum for which they would do the work. In obedience to this request, Mr. Tanner sent a communication to the appropriate committee stating at what prices he could afford to do the work, and then adds as follows:

"As near as I can make a calculation, this will make an average deduction on all the printing of 20 per cent. It may be a little more or a little less. If it should be less, I am willing that the Auditor should be allowed to make the calculation at the end of a year's printing and reduce it to that standard. It is the only equitable mode I can determine on, by which the proposition can be reduced to practical operation, and I shall be willing that the Legislature shall so change the present law as to make it conform to these prices, after the election, if it shall be the pleasure of that honorable body to give me the work."

Col. Hodges also made a reply, from which we clip the following extract:

"I do not suppose it is the intention of the General Assembly to put up the Public Printing to the lowest bidder, although the terms of your note would seem to imply such a determination on their part. If that be the case, I propose to perform the duties of the Public Printer for twenty-five per cent. less than the rates paid for the printing of the last session of the Legislature. I certainly do not make this offer because I can afford to do so, but simply because I do not intend to be outdone in any thing that claims to proceed from a devotion to the public interest. I am unwilling to be ousted from an office, the duties of which I have endeavored to discharge, faithfully, by competition of this kind, and, therefore, I have determined to make an offer which would leave me scarcely any profit on the labor and capital necessarily employed."

It will be perceived by reading these extracts that Mr. Tanner proposed to do the Public Printing for 20 per cent. less than the rates at which Col. Hodges had been doing it, but that Col. Hodges proposed that, if the work was put out to the lowest bidder, he would do it for 25 per cent. less than he had been working for. Both gentlemen requested that a committee should be appointed to do the work at the sum fixed upon by that committee. Col. Hodges was then elected. A committee was then appointed who referred the mat-

ter to two practical printers, a Whig and a Democrat, who fixed upon the present bill of prices as a fair and equitable one. Col. Hodges has been doing the work ever since at the rates fixed by this bill of prices, and the Democratic Public Printer elected at the last session of the Legislature will do the work at the same rates.

Mr. Tanner, it is true, offered to do the work for less than the sum for which it had been done, but Col. Hodges offered to do it for less than Mr. Tanner's offer, and Mr. McKee voted for Hodges upon this offer and his pledge to abide by the bill of prices fixed upon by the committee. If the Democrats can make any political capital out of this, they are welcome to do it. If Mr. McKee's conduct in this case is at all parallel with that of the Democrats in the recent Legislature, if it is not directly opposite, we are willing to excuse our opponents. All that we ask of our Democratic contemporaries is, that they will not tell untruths about Mr. McKee's record, as we are confident the truth will never injure him. Nearly every Democratic paper in Kentucky has published the above inferential falsehood concerning McKee, but it is too much to expect that any of them will have the honesty to correct it. They had much rather permit their readers to remain under a false impression than that the truth should be known.

It does not pertain to Congress to inquire why the whole of this Kansas Constitution was not submitted? While as individuals we might all desire, and perhaps as members of that Convention, should all vote for the submission of that entire Constitution to the people, it was the sole right of the Lecompton Convention to judge of the propriety of a submission or non submission of the Constitution in whole, or in part, to the people for ratification. The validity of the instrument could not be impaired by a failure to have submitted any part of it to the popular vote. The people, through their Legislature, had, in the Convention act, a perfect right to have required the Constitution to be submitted, and the act was, as we have already shown, vetoed by Gov. Geary, because it did not contain a provision for its submission to the people. The act was passed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature over his veto, and thus became a law.

Popular sovereignty was then, as it would clearly appear, against a submission of this Constitution to the people; for it can hardly be supposed that two-thirds of the Legislature misrepresented the popular will.—J. W. Stevenson's speech.

In the two paragraphs above is embodied the new fact which was developed by the member from the Tenth District, in his recent speech in Congress. The fact, however, is of no importance, and the argument upon it is unworthy of John W. Stevenson's reputation as a sound reasoner. He knew, as well as he knew anything, that the Legislature which passed the Convention act was elected by a very small portion of the inhabitants of Kansas, assisted by a large number of Missourians; that the large majority of the people of Kansas were opposed to the election of that Legislature, and that in every case where the majority of the people returned members to the Legislature, the opposition majority of that Legislature refused to permit them to take their seats. The Legislature having been fraudulently elected, and Mr. Stevenson knows that it was so elected,—by a band of invaders, and not by the people of Kansas—the mere fact that two thirds of that Legislature refused to provide for the submission of that Constitution to the people, is no evidence that the people did not desire that submission. The Legislature of Kansas did not reflect the wishes of the people of Kansas, any more than the Convention called by their act reflected the wishes of that people. The entire proceedings in Kansas, from beginning to end, have been a gross violation of the rights of the people of Kansas. "Popular sovereignty" in Kansas never was in favor of the election of the Border Ruffian Legislature which passed the Convention act. Popular sovereignty in Kansas never was in favor of the election of the Convention under that act. Popular sovereignty is not and never was in favor of the Constitution adopted by that Convention, and now sought by a Democratic administration to be forced upon an unwilling people.

DEATH OF REV. B. T. CROUCH, SR.—We are deeply pained to announce the death of the distinguished divine, whose name heads this article. He died suddenly at his residence in Goshen, Oldham county, in this State, on Monday night last. He ate his supper as usual on that evening, went to his room, and in one hour thereafter, was a corpse. For several days he had been unwell, but not to such an extent as to interfere with his ordinary avocations. The deceased was widely known throughout this and the adjoining States as a prominent Minister of the Methodist denomination. He was between 65 and 70 years of age, and for 40 years previous to his death had been active in the discharge of his duties as a Minister of the Gospel. The many virtues, the uniformly courteous and amiable deportment, the pure and spotless character of the deceased, together with the untiring devotion always displayed by him in the cause of his Master, will make his loss deeply felt wherever he was known, and wherever the influence of his example had extended.

We cannot do justice to the character and memory of this eminently good man, but hope to be able to transfer to our columns a tribute from some one better acquainted than we are with the incidents of his long and useful life.

His remains will be interred with Masonic honors at Lagrange to-morrow (Thursday) at 10 o'clock. Members of the Fraternity are invited to unite in the ceremonies.

NIL mortalibus arduum est is almost always an excellent motto, but it does not hold good in the attempt to head a fellow who, when he is caught in a direct lie, turns around and swears it was a joke.

The Senate of the United States has confirmed the nomination of the Hon. John Caldwell to the Pennsylvania judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Kane.

It appears from the telegraphic dispatches from Washington, that the vote will probably be taken in both Houses of Congress on to-morrow on the English Kansas bill. Its fate is uncertain, since the defection of English. If Congress will be induced to pass such a resolution as that what will it not do?

THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this Company which appears in our paper to-day. Those who feel interested will, of course, carefully examine the statement of its condition; it seems to us to be a sound and reliable company. Mr. J. R. Watson is the Agent for this city.

We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns the subjoined deservedly high compliment to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. E. H. Taylor:

Public Meeting.
At a meeting of the citizens of Hickman county, at the Court-House in Clinton, on the 18th day of March, 1858, Circuit Court being in session, W. S. Jordan was called to the Chair, and S. W. Rennick was appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That, Whereas, by an Act of the last Legislature, a branch of the Bank of Kentucky is shortly to be established at the town of Columbus, Kentucky, and that whereas, we are satisfied from the long experience and eminent qualifications of Col. E. H. Taylor, of Frankfort, Ky., as a Bank Cashier, and from our knowledge of him as a man, and as a gentleman, that he is the most suitable man whose services could be procured to fill the office of Cashier in the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, at Columbus. We therefore, most respectfully suggest to the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, and most earnestly recommend the appointment of said E. H. Taylor to the said office, and we further most respectfully solicit Col. E. H. Taylor to accept the appointment, if tendered, knowing that it will fully meet the cordial wish of the citizens of this, and the adjacent counties, and at the same time promote the best interests of the Bank.

2d. Resolved, That we most cordially approve the action and efforts of our Representatives in obtaining the passage of the act, re-chartering the Banks of Kentucky.

And, on motion of Col. Ben. Edwards Grey, the following resolution was added.

3d. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint three gentlemen to correspond with the President and Directors of the principal Bank of Kentucky, and with Col. E. H. Taylor in reference to the request embodied in the first resolution, and that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the papers at Columbus, Louisville, and Frankfort, with a request that they publish the same.

Pursuant to the last resolution, the Chair appointed Messrs. W. D. Lannom, W. J. Walker and Wm. Cook, a corresponding committee. After which the meeting adjourned.

W. S. JORDAN, Ch'mn.
S. W. RENNICK, Sec'y.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF HON. THOMAS F. MARSHALL.—It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we announce to the public that this interesting volume will soon be issued. It will be illustrated with a splendid steel portrait of Mr. Marshall, and will contain all of his ablest efforts since 1832—including his report on banking and paper currency—his speech against John Quincy Adams, in Congress—his memorable Slavery Letters, the celebrated eulogy on Richard H. Menzies, the Louisville Journal letter, and his great Temperance speech, besides these it will contain his entire Old Guard articles and many other productions of equal interest and ability.—It is published by APPLETON & Co., Cincinnati, and edited by W. L. BARRE, Esq.

This book should be possessed by every Kentuckian, as the author is himself an epitome of the early genius and the history of our State.—His numerous friends will be expected to encourage the circulation of this work by their influence and patronage. It is hardly necessary to puff this work; Mr. Marshall's reputation is too widely known and admiration for his genius has taken too deep root in the hearts of Kentuckians, for anything to be added by mere newspaper notices. The political works in the volume will be sought after as a guide and text book by politicians, for his statesmanlike views and his rare power of investigation, and his skill in bringing every fact to bear in the statement of his case, and the wonderful clearness and force of his argument, are well known and fully appreciated. But it is not by politicians alone that the book will be sought, but it will be in request by every man of literary taste in the community. It will prove a valuable contribution to the standard literature of our country, and the fame of the author will go down to posterity as the purest of our American classics.

A subscription paper for the book will be kept at this office.

Utah.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

It is believed here by many that the project of sending Peace Commissioners to Utah did not result from any studied policy on the part of the President and his advisers, but rather from the suggestions of the Utah delegate, Mr. Bernhisel. This gentleman has been recently familiar with the feeling of the Government and the nation, and with all the preparations that have been going on for conducting warlike operations against the Mormons.

He has sense enough to know that if we once open the war the utter extermination of his people must be the inevitable consequence. He has seen enough to be convinced that, whatever obstacles and difficulties may temporarily intervene, the whole power of the United States will, if necessary, be put in operation to produce submission or crush out the rebels entirely.

As I have told you before, this hoary old patriarch is no fool. That he has been and is in constant correspondence with Brigham Young, there cannot be the least doubt. My impression is that he has lately advised him of the madness of defying the General Government, and that in order to let themselves down from their defiant attitude without wounding their pride or sacrificing their assumed supremacy, this project of a peaceful conference has been proposed. However this may be, the temporizing policy of the Administration cannot be too severely deprecated. Andrew Jackson would have ended the Utah difficulties months ago.

EXPLAIN OR SUFFER.—The Savannah Georgian, a leading Democratic paper, addresses a letter to Messrs. Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs and A. H. Stevens, calling upon them to say whether they have been correctly charged with urging Gen. Calhoun to declare the State election of Kansas against the pro-slavery party.

It says:

"These are troublous times to Georgia, to the South, and to the Democratic party, whose existence depends upon its ability to execute its pledges to the country. It is met that the South should know her friends, and how far they may be relied upon in this emergency. We, therefore, in the name and behalf of the people of Georgia, and of the Democracy of the State, call upon each and all of you to answer to the charges preferred against you."

NEW POSTMASTER.—We are informed that Mr. Randolph R. Russell has been appointed Postmaster at this place; vice Dr. James L. Ellingswood, resigned. All we have to say is, that from our heart we wish the new incumbent may be able to render the same general satisfaction to the community that the recent one did.—Shelby News.

ENGLISH'S SCHEME.—The New York Evening Post thus characterizes the infamous scheme of English for compelling Kansas to take Lecompton: "Your money or your life, is the substance of his proposal, made with more than the treachery and less than the courage of an ordinary highwayman."

Public Speaking.

Hon. Geo. R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Licking Station, Morgan co., Wednesday, April 28th.
Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, April 29th.
Hazard, Perry co., Saturday, May 1st.
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Monday, May 3d.
John Lewis', Harlan co., Tuesday, May 4th.
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Wednesday, May 5th.
Cumberland Ford, Knox co., Thursday, May 6th.
Barbourville, Knox co., Friday, May 7th.
Mauchester, Clay co., Saturday, May 8th.
Booneville, Owsley co., Monday, May 10th.
Proctor, Owsley co., Tuesday, May 11th.
McKee, Jackson co., Wednesday, May 12th.
Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. each day.

A FIGHT.—A controversy between Mr. Wm. Ford and Mr. S. D. Talbot, of this county, resulted in a fight, on Monday evening, in which the latter received two cuts with a knife, one in the thigh and the other on the upper part of the breast. The wounds, we learn are not dangerous. We don't know the particulars of the difficulty.—Paris Citizen.

When does mortification ensue? When you pop the question and are answered, "No!"

The man who stoutly objected to his wife's learning to skate, has, at length, concluded to let her slide.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

ATT S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Setts and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Setts, Chintz Prints, Figured Jacquets, Brillantes, Mariselles, Brooch Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858.—T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858.—tf.]

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10.—tf.]

We are authorized to announce that F. P. Holloway has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858.—3w.

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17.—te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20.—td.]

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858.—tf.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; hear flour warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857.—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857.—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4.—tf. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857.—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.
The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

Blank NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK,
September 1st, 1857.

Capital stock, \$100,000 00
Life Insurance, 140,799 10
Interest received, 36,393 94
Interest due and accrued, 4,900 45
Balances due on bonds and Mortgages, 10,779 30
Bills receivable, 1,000 00
Balance due on Ledger, 50 00
\$293,904 74

DISBURSEMENTS:
Expenses, \$43,993 61
Dividends, 15,912 64
Losses, 12,304 17
Commission, 6,833 52
Medical fees, 4,760 15
Re-insurance, 1,301 93
Surrendered policies, 373 84
\$98,489 97
\$205,414 77

ASSETS.
Bonds and Mortgages, \$149,480 00
Premium notes, 15,912 64
Interest received, 4,399 25
Loans on collateral, 21,967 03
Interest due and accrued, 2,069 45
Unpaid premiums, 2,685 78
Cash, 760 15
Furniture, 900 00
Due from Agents and others, 911 51
\$205,314 77

ACCOUNT CURRENT.
By amount of assets, \$205,314 77
Capital stock, 100,000 00
Balances on Bonds and Mortgages, 10,779 30
Bills payable, 4,366 64
Balance unpaid on dividends, 548 63
Balance on Ledger, 50 00
One quarter rent of Office, 166 67
Balances surplus, 87,503 24
\$293,314 77

ERASTUS LYMAN, Pres.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Sec'y.

State, City and county of New York, Erastus Lyman, President, and Stephen C. Wheeler, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of the city of New York, being severally and respectively duly sworn, say and each for himself says that the foregoing account or statement is in all respects just, true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of September, 1857. Witness my hand and official seal.

JOHN BISSELL,
Commissioner for Kentucky.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, April 27, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Frankfort, Ky., April 27, 1858.

This is to certify that J. K. WATSON, as Agent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 5, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. K. Watson, as Agent, as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
April 28, 1858.—w&tw2w. Frankfort, Ky.

Insure your Property in a Home Company!

Covington Fire Insurance Company,
OF
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CHARTERED, 1835.

Chartered Capital \$100,000
Authorized Capital \$250,000

DIRECTORS.

M. J. DUDLEY, JAMES SOUTHGATE,
J. W. FINEELL, SAMUEL DAVIS,
SAMUEL J. WALKER,
R. K. IRVINE, Sec'y. M. J. DUDLEY, Pres.

This company does no Marine business; takes no risks out of Kentucky; insures only good property for good men.

It asks that its claims to patronage may be favorably considered by the citizens of Frankfort.

W. A. GAINES, Agent at Frankfort.
April 28, 1858.—4f.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

(Geo. W. WILLIAMS, JNO. M. NICHOLSON, and FRANCIS M. NICHOLSON, escaped from the Jail of Franklin county yesterday afternoon. They had been committed under the charge of making and passing counterfeit money.

George W. Williams was a United States prisoner, and was brought from the State of Ohio. His family reside at Miami town, in that State. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and about 34 or 35 years of age.

John M. Nicholson is about 6 feet high; about 22 or 23 years of age; has a scar on one of his eyes; brown, and the first finger of one of his hands is entirely off.

Francis M. Nicholson is about 22 or 23 years of age, and is the son of John M. Nicholson. His beard is inclined to be sandy, and has a bad look out of his eyes; they appear to be somewhat crossed.

R. A. BRAWNER,
Jailer of Franklin County.

April 28, 1858.—4f.

CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has opened in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Leonard, on St. Clair street, in this city, a

Confectionery and French Bakery,

under the superintendence of JOHN L. HERRENSMITH, for eleven years superintendent for George & Gray, and Gray & Todd. The house has been fitted up so as to be admirably adapted to the purpose, and the business will be conducted upon a scale heretofore unequalled in this city. She will constantly keep on hand

CAKES, CANDIES AND FRUITS,

of the greatest varieties and the best qualities, and will furnish to her customers WARM BREAD AND ROLLS every day. She will be able to furnish better and more fashionable Confectioneries for parties than has ever heretofore been sold in this city; and, thin, too, at very reasonable prices.

On the 1st of May she will open an Ice Cream Saloon, and will also keep on hand soda and other summer beverages.

April 28.—1m. MARGARET HERRENSMITH.

HORD & METCALFE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT KY.

LYSANDER HORD and JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. Business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Office the same occupied by Judge Hord, on St. Clair street.

April 28, 1858.

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